

PROGRESS OF OAHU COLLEGE DURING YEAR JUST CLOSED

Following is the president's report for 1908-1909 for Oahu College:

For the week ending July 17, 1909. To the Trustees of the Oahu College, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Gentlemen:—I submit to you here-with my seventh annual report. The president's report this year, as heretofore, consists of this summary of this year's work and of next year's promise, and also of the reports of the principal of the preparatory school and of the president, read at the May joint meeting. These joint meeting reports, as well as the papers on the library presented on that occasion by members of the faculty, are on file with the secretary.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, REGISTRATION AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

The usual table, showing registration and average attendance for the preceding three years is herewith presented:

	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09
College	198	169	203
Preparatory School	356	297	375
Kindergarten*	34	21	36
Piano and Voice	66	47	54
Piano
Voice**
Violin	12	9	14
Manual Training	15	10	...
Total Tuitions*	670	549	691
Names repeated	72	...	68
Total Students	598	623	608*

* Kindergarten temporarily discontinued, 1908-1909.

** Separate record for Voice begun 1908-1909.

The table presents no startling features. It records a steady growth for the three years, which happily has allowed us the better to assimilate the new and to care for both the new and the old. We are providing for the College students comfortably. The students registered in the Preparatory School are stretching the capacity of Charles R. Bishop Hall to the utmost; whether we can care for them after this year without relief measures is something of a question.

Progress of the Year.

No material changes have been made in the course of study. Progress has been made in many ways in making our administration and teaching more efficient. An introspective study which will not be without large results has been made during the year by committees of the faculty. By well developed plans and by such personal supervision the needs of the individual student have been sought and served as never before.

Cook Library, formally opened during the year, has brought a new era in our intellectual life. It has quickened the interest in the classes and in the general reading of the students. Its development and judicious use are among our responsibilities for the future. As a first long step, it has already been decided to engage another librarian, whose chief duty shall be to catalogue and put in condition for their fullest use the books that we have.

Alexander Field has well begun its service to Punahou's physical man and woman. Its direct and indirect benefits, now evident and to come, will be immeasurable. The boys have perhaps felt most its influence, but under next year's plan, which calls for supervision by a teacher of the girls' athletics, the girls, too, ought to come under its spell.

The music department has shown the most advance of the year. The course of study has been reorganized and graded in general to conform to standard conservatory courses; classes in harmony and interpretation have been held; the course has been made a part of the regular course by which credit in music may be earned under certain conditions and to a certain extent toward a diploma in a regular course. The teaching of singing in the choruses and the grades has been notably successful. But, best of all, in that zest for work on the part of the pupils which is the sign of interest and the forerunner of advancement and on the part of the teachers, in that wide comprehension of the future of the department and willingness to work for its development and in the ability to interest and instruct, the department is at the high-water mark. It is incumbent upon us to take this spirit at its flood and to do all that is possible, financially and otherwise, to build up a worthy department.

The department of oral expression is in better condition than last year. It is growing and improving.

In the department of drawing, I recommend that, as soon as we can afford it, a change in the system be made by which the present teacher or other teachers, trained in both free hand and mechanical drawing, be engaged for full time.

Finances.

While the financial promise for next year is good, it will be seen by the Treasurer's report that the College has a considerable deficit for this year. The increase in the endowment has helped to reduce this. It is plain that the endowment must be further increased if we are to carry on our numerous enterprises with their present degree of thoroughness and have that leeway necessary for growth. The interest charge is a heavy one. The campaign for funds should be continually pushed, possibly not so much by circular letters as by personal interviews and private correspondence. There should be a restless agitation not only for the maintenance of Punahou at her present state of efficiency, but also for her expansion into the field of higher education which must soon be occupied. Oahu College must at no distant date live up to the hopes of her founders of fifty years ago.

In the meantime measures for cutting the expenses down to the income must be taken. The chief items of expenditures, as shown in the Treasurer's report, should be studied before action is taken.

A. Teachers' Salaries.—College, preparatory, music.

B. Buildings and Grounds.—Superintendent, engineer, watchman, wages, maintenance.

C. Interest on Debt.

A. Teachers' Salaries.—It general I do not think that we can get along with less teachers unless we discon-

tinues some of our courses. The abandonment of several of these might save something, but it would be no easy task to cut out courses not required for admission to College or otherwise needed, and courses where the registration would not be transferred to other courses in sufficient numbers to make necessary in turn a division of them. The work which would naturally suggest itself for such abandonment would be the two extra years in German, and the course in physiology, and the special department of drawing, oral expression, and chorus and class singing. It is seen that these represent the very pride of our last few years' advance. To cut out one would be like leading a favorite child to the slaughter.

A reduction in teachers' salaries all along the line would accomplish the result but it would lose to us most of our best teachers. The tendency of teachers' salaries is upward not downward.

As far as the salary list is concerned, unless all other means fail, our best hope lies in the most careful planning of the courses so as to keep the force at a minimum and in conservatism in increases and in new contracts.

B. Buildings and Grounds.—I recommend that the Buildings and Grounds Committee, in conference with the President and Superintendent of Grounds, be directed to make a study of the cost of maintenance of buildings and grounds, service, and possibilities of economy and be empowered to make such reduction in service and expenditures as seem desirable.

We hardly realize that our campus area is now three or four times larger than it was three years ago. With the necessarily higher first cost of getting the ground into condition, the expenses have been three or four times greater. Much as we like the grassy lawns and well kept roads, the upkeep of the campus must be regulated to our income.

C. Interest on Debt.—This can be reduced only by the gradual or complete wiping out of the debt itself.

Punahou's Needs.

The same page that discusses our straightened financial condition is hardly the place for a statement of the physical needs which call for more money to buy or build and to maintain. But some of these press so heavily for consideration that a statement of them finds justification even in this place.

A. An addition to Charles R. Bishop Hall. The congestion in this building in getting yearly more serious. A final solution can not be much longer delayed. Plans for an addition, which will have six recitation rooms and will cost \$25,000, have been drawn.

B. A Gymnasium. Plans have been prepared for such a building as we need, combining the advantages of an open air gymnasium with swimming tank, locker and showers for boys and girls, bowling alleys, and of an auditorium for our many programs of all sorts and also of a lunch room where a cheap midday lunch can be served to day pupils, according to our much discussed desire. They call for a \$30,000 building whose plan may be slightly altered as the exigencies of our needs or our purse seem to warrant.

C. Music Department.—The increase in pupils, in teachers, and in amount of work done in this department has brought a serious demand for better quarters and a larger equipment. Two more pianos are imperative in the studios next year. Three of the pianos used in the grades and for practicing are almost unusable. This year four pianos and two organs have been rented.

The needs in the department may be grouped as follows:

1.—Ideal. A Hall of Music, having auditorium studios, and practice rooms, equipped with pianos. This would cost about \$50,000. An endowment of \$50,000 more would nicely carry it on.

2.—Desirable. Old School Hall, remodelled to provide one more studio, and the following equipment for all music purposes.

(1) A grand piano for the studio, costing \$600 to \$850.

(2) A grand piano in Charles R. Bishop Hall for concerts and programs, costing \$600 to \$850.

(3) Four upright pianos, each costing \$230 to \$300.

3.—Necessary. Old School Hall, remodelled to provide one more studio, and the following equipment for all music purposes.

(1) A grand piano for the studio and for use by moving to Charles R. Bishop Hall for concerts and programs, costing \$600 to \$850.

(2) Three upright pianos, each costing \$230 to \$300.

Our Joint Responsibility.

This year, as never before, there has been impressed upon me such a sense of responsibility for the young people committed to our care as drives me to inquiry on every hand as to whether we are doing all that we can in the best way that we can for their religious, moral and intellectual development.

You jointly with me are responsible to the donors who have given funds for our use and to parents who intrust their children to us. Your responsibility is in large part met when you have laid the broad plans by which the work in the school is carried on. You must of necessity leave its de-

tails to your agents. It is your part to be sure, as far as you can judge, that the work of the school is meeting the needs of the community, and that it is being carried on efficiently, and that that broad Christian spirit which actuated the fathers is being carried on to the sons and daughters. It is ours to carry this same spirit of inquiry into the details of the work and to make sure that the plan serves best the majority and to do all that we can to readjust it to the minority who need special treatment or care. When we realize that six hundred children each unlike every other in ability, in mental method, in desires, in plan and hope of life, are placed in our hands for preparation for life, and that most of their solid training, of their education in the arts that broaden and cultivate, and of their intellectual best, as well as much of their moral and religious teaching, come from us, the importance of even the small things of the school is forcibly driven home.

In planning the courses, which we shall offer and in providing the teachers by which they shall be taught lies the greatest need for thought and care. Within the limit of our means, our course should offer to each the maximum of that training which best fits a boy and a girl for a useful and efficient life and the elements of that culture which should grace their manhood and womanhood.

In making this plan, as we are largely in law unto ourselves as far as processes go, we should be careful to choose both subjects and methods of presentation that are best suited to our needs and conditions. This freedom is at once a happy condition and an added responsibility.

We are in the rare position where we can use care, uninfluenced by ulterior considerations, in the selection of our teachers. But even with our best judgment we find that we get a painfully large number of persons who are not successful teachers or who are not adapted to our conditions. It is only necessary to contemplate what the loss is to fifty or sixty pupils in any subject or class by one year's poor instruction or to measure the influence of a teacher whose practices mislead youth into the formation of poor habits of thought and of work in order that we may gather determination promptly to rid ourselves of such a teacher, however much our thought of the distance and our hopes of improvement may deter.

The Punahou Quarterly.

The plan to publish this year a quarterly of interest to the alumni and for circulation among them was interfered with by the President's illness. It has been only temporarily given up.

President's Leave of Absence.

My great thanks are due to the Trustees for the six weeks of rest which you gave me in the fall to whose necessity and effect my condition then and now bear ample testimony. And now again, by this year's leave of absence you have placed me so much in your debt that I can hardly hope to repay by any future service. My plans for the year are definite only in that I shall assiduously seek rest and recuperation and shall by study and observation get again in touch with the best educational progress in both Colleges and schools.

Conclusion.

In my seven years' connection with the school, Punahou has gotten such a grip upon my interest and affections as almost passes understanding. My daily thought revolves constantly around her plans and hopes. Criticism of her stirs me to answer and to action. The ebb tide of my regret comes in her failures or defeats; the high tide of my rejoicing rushes in with her triumphs and successes. It is my hope that I may use for years to come such strength as is given me in her service and that I may have a part in building that proud future which we all in our imaginations now paint for her.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. GRIFFITHS,
President.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending July 17, 1909:

Allen, Harry A	Murgotten, Alex P
Blaney, A	Nielson, Ole
Bullock, Joe	Norris, Miss
Campbell, L R	Nott, Thomas
Clark, Wm	Orr, Miss
Clark, P P	Pruitt, Mrs Maudie
Cornell, H	(Lee 2)
Cornell, Mrs H O	Reidel, R H
Cornell, C G	Reinhardt, George
Crook, Miss I	Russell, Mrs Beale
Davis, C A	Salisbury, J J
Dawson, Tommy	Schultz, Mrs E
Decker, Mrs Dorcas R	Sharp, Miss G
Everett, Mrs Henry	Sherwood, Miss Mary
Feu, Mrs George	Simlick, Mrs Wil-
Gilliland, Aha	lie
Grote, Miss Rosa	Smith, Mrs Eliza-
Hayward, Mrs	beth
Ralph	Smith, Cyril O
Harvey, Isia	Smith, J
Hall, Miss	Snyder, Amos N
Hobson, Miss Ma-	Stodart, Mrs Wil-
deline	liam
Kalutes, Mrs John Sullivan, James	
Lane, L K C	Tait, John (2)
Lorenzen, Capt J C	Thomas, Miss Rose
McEnchum, J C	H
McLennan, Mrs J A	Warner, Lee C
McNabe, Mrs H E	William, Miss Ka-
McQuinn, Master	lei
Mitchell, Mrs Ruth	Zoungman, Mrs
Mitchell, Geo	Max
Mitche, L	

Package.

Please ask for advertised letters.
JOSEPH G. PRATT,
Postmaster.

Had to Go Hungry.

The steward of the Korea is no longer in good odor with the crew of the quarantine launch. A member of the crew telephoned to the Advertiser last night and stated that the launch was out attending on the Korea Tuesday from 11:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the afternoon, with no chance to get any lunch. They asked the steward of the steamer to give them a bite to eat of the gnawing pangs of hunger, but "the small-minded steward refused." The crew of the quarantine boat are hoping that some day they will get a chance to take that steward to Quarantine Island for a week's stay.

CONFEREES CONSIDER THE TARIFF BILL IN SECRET

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The third and last legislative body to have a part in framing the new tariff law is about to be selected. In a few days its members will take their seats around a mahogany table in some large meeting hall in one of the marble office buildings. Messengers will guard the station portals. While the halls of the Senate and the House are deserted day in and day out for a week or two, this third legislative body will deliberate in secret. Their product will be the tariff bill as Senate and House must approve it, as the President will sign it, and as it will become the law of the land.

The members of this third legislative body are hardly elected. They are designated or nominated. Half of them will be from the House of Representatives and half from the Senate. Speaker Cannon will name the half of its members who come from the House. Vice President Sherman will announce the half who come from the Senate. The list, however, will be made up for him by the Senate leaders and, in fact, by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee. The House could, but never does, take the nomination of its men, who are officially known as conferees, from the Speaker.

Rarely in the history of legislation is there a conference committee of the two houses of more importance than one that sits for the adjustment of differences in a tariff bill. Usually conference committees are composed of six men, three from the House and three from the Senate. But tariff bill conferences are larger, and usually have consisted of eight Senators and eight Representatives. That makes the third legislative body consist of sixteen members. A great deal and a wide variety of gossip always precedes the selection of these men. It goes to the extent even of conjecture about the selection of men outside the committees which have had to do with the framing of the tariff bill. But it is certain that the conference on the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill will be composed of Representatives from the Ways and Means Committee and of Senators from the Finance Committee. It is reasonably certain that the conference will comprise ten Republicans and six Democrats.

The general rule is to name the five Republican seniors and the three Democratic seniors in service on each of the two tariff committees. That means the five and the three whose names are printed at the top of the respective Republican and Democratic lists of committee members. There will be some departure from that this year for two or three different reasons. One is that Eastern Senators and Representatives predominate at the top of the Ways and Means and also at the top of Finance. The rest of the country must have something like equal representation in adjusting the tariff clauses which are in dispute. Speaker Cannon will be the chief factor in bringing about this equalization, as the Senate is a greater stickler for the observance of seniority than is the House.

The Speaker and Senator Aldrich, who will determine the membership of the conference, have not yet agreed upon the men, although there has been much gossip and conjecture about it even for a couple of months. They will undoubtedly talk the matter over between themselves. It is almost a certainty that the Democratic members, both for the Senate and for the House, will be taken from the top of the Committee lists. They are of about as much importance to the deliberations as the fifth wheel is to a coach and are included largely as a matter of formality and courtesy. These Democratic conferees will probably be:

For the Senate, John W. Daniel, of Virginia; Hernando D. Money, of Mississippi; Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas.

For the House, Champ Clark, of Missouri; Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama; James M. Griggs, of Georgia.

Four of the ten Republican members of the Conference can also be named with certainty as follows:

The Senate, Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Boise Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

For the House, Sereno E. Payne, of New York; John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania.

These are really the four men who will dominate the conference. Mr. Aldrich is chairman of Finance and Mr. Payne of Ways and Means. Every one of the four is as arch a standpatter as is to be found in all the world. Each is familiar with the hard fighting and intricate parliamentary law which governs conference committees. All of the four, except Senator Penrose, served on the Conference over the Dingley bill.

It is a noteworthy coincidence that Senators Aldrich and Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, who will probably be one of the Republican conferees, are the only survivors among the Senate tariff conferees of July, 1897. Allison, of Iowa; Platt, of Connecticut; Jones, of Nevada; Vest of Missouri; Jones, of Arkansas, and White, of California, have all passed over. Payne and Dalzell, with one exception are the only members of the House now in public life who served on that 1897 Conference from the south end of the Capitol. Senator Bailey, then the Democratic minority leader, was one of their associates.

It is probable that the other six Republican conferees will be the following men:

For the Senate, Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan; Eugene Hale, of Maine; Reed Smoot, of Utah.

For the House, Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts; William A. Calderhead, of Kansas; Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, would be entitled to a place upon the conference, should he insist, because he is fifth in the list of Republican senators. But his health at his advanced age of 80 years is too infirm to make the task, which may last from ten days to two weeks, too arduous for his liking. There are other senators who rank Senator Smoot around the Finance table, but the Utah senator has worked very hard over the tariff bill and probably has been Senator Aldrich's most

useful assistant. Mr. Aldrich is therefore very desirous of his aid in conference. He is an arch standpatter, which is another reason for the effort to get him upon the conference. Because of his work on the corporation tax, Senator Flint, of California, would be acceptable but there is little prospect of his appointment, unless Senator Burrows decides that he does not want to serve. The Rhode Islander wants men who are good fighters and for that reason Senator Hale, of Maine, will be a very desirable acquisition. He is said to be the stiffest combatant in conference that either house of Congress can send forth and furthermore is a high protectionist.

Speaker Cannon has been contemplating several plans for the selection of his conferees. He has had it in mind to choose them according to the geographical location of their districts and, of late, has been considering with more favor the choice of men for their familiarity with certain industries. For instance Chairman Payne is quite familiar with textile subjects, such as cotton and woolsens. The Speaker is anxious to reduce the representation from New England, and at one time thought of eliminating Representative McCall on the excuse that Mr. Payne could look after the textile interests with which New England is concerned in the bill. But Representative McCall, as the case now stands, will be put upon the conference because of the need of some one to support the fight for free hides, which the House voted.

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, is the fourth Republican member of Ways and Means, but the Speaker intends to eliminate him because he is from New England and because he is very self-willed and will not "go along" with the House leaders. At present he has it in mind to designate William A. Calderhead, an old soldier from Kansas, to represent the agricultural interests and Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, to look after the lumber interests. Both are high protectionists. There is little in the agricultural schedule to cause contention in conference. A majority of the items in that schedule are beyond the jurisdiction of the conference, as both houses voted the same rates of duty in most instances. The House voted lower rates in the lumber schedule than did the Senate, but Mr. Fordney, who has been engaged in the lumber business for many years, fought like a tiger for higher rates than the House would concede to. It is claimed that he could look after the interests of the Pacific Coast quite as well as Representative Needham, of California, or Representative Cushman, of Washington, both of whom have been considered for a place on the conference to look after Pacific Coast interests. Those interests, however, are largely lumber and agricultural products.

Representatives McCall, of Massachusetts, and E. D. Crumpacker, of Indiana, are about the only Republican members of Ways and Means who could justly be termed low tariff men. It is probable that, in any event, Speaker Cannon will put but one low tariff Republican on his conference and that will be Mr. McCall. There is only one low tariff Republican on Finance, Senator McCumber, of North Dakota. He has not been considered at all as a prospective conferee.

Estimates of the time required for the conferees to complete their work range all the way from one week to three weeks. In the fourteen schedules there is much less matter, likely to become the subject of fierce contention, than there was in the Dingley bill of 1897. The first schedule in the bill, that on chemicals and paints, has little for the conferees to wrangle over except a few duties on paints. In Schedule B, comprising earthenware and glassware, there is little difference between the two houses, except on certain qualities of glass on which the Senate lowered the duties. Schedule C deals with metals and manufactures of. There are fractional differences in the rates on many articles but these probably will not be difficult to adjust. A good fight is likely on schedule, having to do with lumber and manufactures of wood. The two houses are in substantial accord on Schedule E, having to do with sugar and molasses, as they are on Schedule F, dealing with tobacco. After agricultural products, comes Schedule H, where the Senate has raised the duties on wines and spirits. The House is expected to accept most of those increases with little discussion on the part of its conferees. Only a few items in Schedule I, pertaining to cottons of the conference, but those few, touching yarns and thread and countable cotton cloths, as they are styled will provoke a big fight in conference in all probability. The Senate raised the duties materially on those classes of goods.

Senate and House have agreed in most of the items in the jute and flax schedule. The conference contention will center over the action of the Senate in placing a duty on jute and jute butts, which is the raw material of the manufactures in much of that schedule, and in the Senate's placing cotton bagging on the free list. The outcome will probably be the recession of the Senate in both cases so that jute butts will go on the free list and cotton bagging will be restored to the dutiable list.

Little or no contention is expected over Schedule K, affecting wools and woolsens. The only differences between the two houses are over low grades of wools used in making carpets and over certain grades of tops and waste. The Senate put several increases in duties into the silk schedules, to which the House is expected to accede. These are chiefly in the shape of substituting specific duties for ad valorem but at higher rates.

There is a good fight or two for the third legislative body in Schedule M, covering pulp, papers and books, but it may not be very tenacious. It will center around the duties on print paper and wood pulp. The only other schedule is that on sundries, which have two items over which there will be real battles. One will be on seal and the other on hides. The House voted free hides and approximately free seal.

If there is much delay in an agreement by the conferees, it may be due

KAILUANI IN DIRE DISTRESS

Captain Chipperfield, chief officer of the American bark Kailuani, Captain Colly, is going through to the States aboard the S. S. Marana. He has a thrilling tale of distress and personal danger to tell, and feels mightily thankful that he is safe today to tell it.

The Kailuani, bound from Newcastle to Honolulu with 2265 tons of coal, put into Auckland harbor in dire distress on June 11, sorely weatherbeaten and steering with a jury rudder.

The Kailuani was sighted off Tiritiri Island shortly after daylight, and was signaling for a tugboat to be sent to her assistance.

Chipperfield gives the following interesting version of what happened:

The bark left Newcastle on April 16, and had strong easterly winds and bad weather for several days, thence fine weather until passing the North Cape, on the 22nd day out from Newcastle. Fine weather was then met with till May 16. The bark was then in lat. 36.30 south and long. 164.30 west, or about 900 miles to the eastward of East Cape, New Zealand. Here the Kailuani encountered a very severe gale from the northeast, which gradually hauled round to the west, and blew with terrific force. These conditions lasted for three days, making matters very uncomfortable for everyone on board. On the first day the bark lost several sails, including the fore-sail, lower topsail, stay-sail, etc. On the second day a tremendous sea struck the "windjammer" on the port side, and broke just on the stern, smashing the rudder in three places, and tearing one large piece away altogether. The gale raged throughout the day, and also on the following day. Next day the gale subsided, light airs and calms prevailing.

When the weather moderated Captain Colly set to work to fix up jury tackle for the remnant of the rudder, which he succeeded in doing after a week's hard work. In order to do this, heavy chains had to be passed under the gudgeon, and various attachments secured, so as to stop the rudder from working about. It was found necessary to jettison about 100 tons of coal to give the bark the necessary tilt at the stern, and then an Italian member of the crew was lowered over the side, and passed a rope under the rudder (about 6 feet under the water), by which a heavy chain was placed in position. On May 24 Captain Colly got his vessel under weigh, and decided to make for Auckland to have repairs effected to her rudder.

The Kailuani behaved remarkably well under her jury rudder. On one occasion she covered 150 miles a day, and on another, 158 miles. The New Zealand coast was sighted on May 29, from then till June 11 the vessel was beating about the Hauraki gulf owing to contrary winds.

Captain Colly's fine achievement in navigating the vessel to Auckland in such difficult circumstances is highly spoken of.

The Kailuani has been docked at Auckland to have a new rudder fitted. She will also undergo general survey at the same time. She is a handsome steel bark of 1571 tons gross register, and was built at Bath, Maine, U. S. A., in 1899. She is jointly owned by Messrs. Williams, Dimond & Co., of San Francisco, and Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., of Honolulu. The Kailuani has accommodation for 40 first-class passengers, and was previously engaged in the Honolulu-San Francisco trade.

As soon as opportunity offered Chipperfield diver to investigate the injury to the rudder. Captain Colly was on the bridge at the time.

Soon after the first officer had gone down the captain was horrified to see an immense shark swimming near the surface of the water. Running to his cabin he seized a Winchester rifle and fired at the man-eater as soon as it appeared, with such deadly effect that the great fish kicked once or twice and then floated belly up, as dead as a door-nail.

When Chipperfield came to the surface he was ignorant of the peril to which he had been exposed. He will, however, it is safe to say, take no more chances with the terrors which haunt the blue water off the New Zealand coast.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR BOWEL COMPLAINT.

When attacked with diarrhoea or bowel complaint you want a medicine that acts quickly. The attack is always sudden, generally severe and with increasing pain. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has never been known to fail. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

to differences on the administrative features. The Senate is for a very different maximum and minimum tariff than the House voted. It is also for a customs court, which the House may resist. How much of a battle there will be over the Taft corporation excise tax is a matter of conjecture. The Senate has substituted it for the inheritance tax voted by the House.

Conference reports on important measures are often brought in by sections. This will hardly be done by the tariff conference, which promises to be holding sessions within a few days. For political reasons the program will almost certainly be to present the report on the entire bill, as far as its provisions are in dispute, and there will be no report till there is a complete agreement. Then the Senate and the House will have to vote the report up or down, with a certainty that it will be voted up.

The sessions of the third legislative body will be of unusual interest because of the widely disseminated impression that President Taft is to be virtually a member of the conference in the hope of securing a measure of revision downward. The leaders have been observing carefully of late, that the conferees would be President Taft, Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon. Any one familiar with the conditions under which the conferees meet and the jurisdiction they have, can but know that the statement of the leaders can prove to be true only in a minor degree.